SUNK OFF GUAN

UNITED STATES AUXILIARY CRUISER YOSEMITE LOST.

Parted Cables During a Typhoon on Nov. 25, Drifted Sixty Miles and Sprung a Leak.

FIVE OF THE CREW DROWNED

TAKEN OFF BY A COLLIER.

Graphic Description of the Fruitless Attempt to Save the Doomed Vessel from Her Fate.

AFTER AN EFFORT HAD BEEN MADE TO TOW HER BACK.

Sank Bow First as the Collier Justin Sniled Away with the Survivors.

MANY OF THE NATIVES REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN KILLED.

Great Destruction Wrought, Houses Wreeked. Trees Leveled to the Ground and Vegetation Ruined.

MANILA, Nov. 29 .- The United States auxiliary crusier Yosemite parted her cables off the harbor of San Luis D'Apra, H. L. Collins, A. N. Mitchell and F. T Island of Guam, drifted sixty miles, struck | Evans; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong. a reef and was wrecked. Five of the crew were drowned. A collier rescued the remainder. A typhoon raged over the island on Nov. 25 and the Yosemite became unmanageable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-Advices have been received here from Manila that the Island of Guam was visited by a terrific typhoon on Nov. 13, which wrecked thousands of houses, among them being the headquarters of Governor Schroeder. The towns of Indrajan and Terraforo were swept away, and it is estimated that hundreds of the native population in various parts of the island met their deaths. The cocoanut crops were rendered worthless and the vegetation of the island killed by salt water. The storm came up in the forenoon and swept across the island with

amazing rapidity. The United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which was anchored adjacent to the collier Justin, dragged her anchor and was driven aground a hundred and fifty yards from the reef, her bows being crushed in. A launch with a crew of five men had previously left the ship to endeavor to find a safe anchorage for the vessel, the indications being that the anchors would not hold where she was. The men were not seen after they left the ship, and it is practically certain that the heavy sea, which the storm kicked up, swamped the launch. The bodies of Coxwain F. Swanson and Seaman Anheil were recovered

semite grounded, and she was driven off and carried on to the Somaye cliffs, where her rudder and propeller were broken Boatswain Sweeney and twelve of the crew volunteered to take a life line ashore. boat was lowered for this purpose, but it was immediately swamped by a tig sea that swept ever it. All its occupants were carried away from the boat but they marvelously succeeded in reaching the land, after an hour's struggle with the waves.

after the typhoon subsided.

Meanwhile the air had become inky black and the Yosemite, which had been blown off the land, was drifting helplessly before the gale, which was blowing at the rare one hundred miles an hour. All hope of saving the cruiser was abandoned and the officers and crew prepared for the death they thought was surely staring them in the face. A majority of the boats had been either smashed or carried out of the dayits and those that were left could not acbeen possible for them to live in the enormous seas that were by this time run-

A sea ancher had been put out and this held the Yosemite up into the teeth of the storm and prevented her from falling of into the trough of the sea. She rode to this anchor and drifted rapidly until 6 o'clock in the evening, when the weather north and forty miles west of Guam. She had labored so heavily that she had sprung a leak and all hands, including her commander, Lieutenant Brief, and the chief engineer, worked her occasionally in trying to clear her of water that was pouring into and rapidly filling the forward com-

After the violence of storm had been subgines. They finally got to work and the struggled landward at the rate of two knots an hour. The water kept gaining in

was then scuttled, after which she was abandoned, all hards going aboard the

The Yosemite sank bow first at 3 o'clock, and the Justin stood away for Guam. Paymaster Ballard saved \$68,000 Mexican

money from the sinking ship.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28. - Neither the naval nor war officials had received anything up to a late hour to-night regarding the loss of the cruiser Yosemite. The presumption here is that the news of the disaster was brought to Manila by the War | Friends Urging Reinstatement in Or-Department transport Sherman, which is due at that place about this time. According to an arrangement with the naval officers, a War Department transport calls monthly at Guam to deliver mail matter intended for the people there, and as the SENTENCE MAY BE REMITTED Sherman left San Francisco about the 1st of November, with the expectation of stopping at Guam, she probably learned of the ALL OTHERS ON BOARD THE CRUISER | wreck on her way over and reported it on | ACCORDING TO ONE OFFICIAL OF Germany." her arrival at Manila.

The Wrecked Cruiser.

The Yosemite was first commissioned April 19, 1898. She had been station ship at the Island of Guam since the days of the Spanish war. She was a 16-knot converted cruiser of 6,179 tons displacement and is provided with a main battery of ten five-inch rapid fire guns and a second-ABANDONED ary battery of six six-pounders and two Colt rifles. She had a complement of 18 officers and 267 men. Her measurements were 391 feet in length by 48 feet extreme breadth. She had a mean draught of 20 feet 1 inch. Just before the Spanish-American war the vessel was purchased by the Navy Department, fitted as an auxiliary cruiser and rendered effective service as one of the patrol fleet, being manned in part by the Michigan naval militia.

It is said that her anchorage at Guam was off the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, and that owing to her draught she was obliged to lie six miles off shore. The harbor is a ISLAND SWEPT BY THE STORM particularly dangerous one, owing to the existence of a rocky shoal in the middle

and a particularly crooked channel. According to the Naval Register, the Yosemite was manned by 18 officers and 267 men, but in her capacity as station ship not all of these were required, and undoubtedly a part of them were ashore engaged in duties at the naval station. This probably would be true of her commander. Seaton Schroeder, who also is governor of | have carried him three weeks beyond the Guam and who probably left the active command of the ship to the ranking lieutenant, Augustus N. Mayer. The other o'licers accredited to the ship by the register are: Lieutenants W. E. Safford, Albert Moritz, B. B. Bierer; Ensigns A. W. Pressey. Assistant Paymaster P. W. Delamo, Chaplain L. P. Rennolds and eight warrant offi-

SORROWING OVER THE DEATH OF SENATOR C. K. DAVIS.

Many Messages of Condolence, Including One from the President, Received by the Family.

FUNERAL TO BE ON SATURDAY

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR REGRETTING DAVIS'S DEATH,

And Asking a General Suspension of Business During the Obsequies-

Body to Lie in State.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28 .- The body of the late United States Senator Cushman K. Davis rested to-day in an upper room | ident. in his home in this city. The entire city mourned and from all quarters of the globe came messages of sympathy for the stricken home, the bereaved city and State. President McKinley was one of the first to send his tribute, and from diplomatic ofial colleagues, representatives in Congress. from church dignitaries and men of business have come expressions of sympathy. Some of the messages follow:

From President McKinley: "I beg you will receive the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. McKinley and myself in your great sorrow. in the death of Senator Davis the Nation ess student of public affairs, whose discussion of great questions was characterized habitual fairness and profound learn-Baron Von Holleben, German ambassa-"Receive, please, the expression of my hearty sympathy on account of the great loss you have sustained, and with the country, by the loss of Senator Davis. I feel deeply the loss of an inti-

The Italian ambassador, Baron Fava: "With all your friends and countrymen, I deeply share your great sorrow. cretary of State John Hav: wife joins me in expressions of heartfelt sympathy and sorrow. This country has lost one of its ablest and most devoted Judge William R. Day, ex-secretary of

thy in your bereavement. We mourn the departure of a dear friend and the loss to the country is irreparable. Rev. De Witt Talmage: "We mourn with you and pray you may be comforted."

Wu Ting Fang, Chinese ambassador: "My wife and I deeply sympathize with you in your bereavement. His country has lost a great statesman and patriotic citizen and China a just friend. Luis F. Corea, Nicaraguan minister: "You have my heartfelt sympathy in your

Senator William P. Frye, president of the Senate: "Mrs. Frye and I sympathize with you profoundly. The death of the senator s a sad blow to you as well us a great loss to the Senate and the country.

Andrew Carnegie: "Mrs. Carnegie and 1 have watched anxiously, hoping for the best. Our hearts go out to you this morning in deepest sympathy. Not only has his family and his State, but the whole country suffered a great loss in the passing away of your husband. Never did the country more need such services as he could ren-

Elihu Root, secretary of war: "Believe in my sincere regret and sympathy in your bereavement. Every American has also suffered an irremediable loss." Mrs. Julia Dent Grant and Mrs. Nellic Grant Sartoris: "We have been hoping wit! you, and now we send you our sincere sym-

Senator Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indi-"In the death of Senator Davis the country has lost one of its best men and greatest statesmen. Mrs. Fairbanks joins with me in extending to you the profoundest sympathy in your great sorrow. Ex-Secretary of War Alger: "Please accept my deepest sympathy in your great By the death of your distinruished husband the Nation has lost one

of its foremost statesmen. Mrs. John A. Logan: "You have my sin eere sympathy in treparable loss. Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith: "Accept my deep sympathy. (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. &)

The second secon

FORMER COMMISSARY GENERAL RE-TURNS TO WASHINGTON.

der to Give Him a Chance to Vindicate Himself.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Others Positive in Denying He Has Made Application to Have His Sentence Set Aside.

BRITAIN TO LEVY A WAR TAX

MAY PLACE A DUTY OF 10 PER CENT. ON IMPORTED GOODS.

Measure That Would Affect Germans Mainly, but Also Would Hit American Manufacturers.

scial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.-A high of ficial of the War Department said to-day that the President would remit the remainder of the sentence of suspension of CONVINCED THE UNITED STATES Brigadier General Charles Patrick Eagan, commissary general of subsistence of the army, and order him to report for duty to the War Department on Jan. 2 next. Eagan was, on Feb. 7, 1899, suspended from rank and office for six years, which would date when he would be retired for age by operation of law. It is understood the remission of his sentence and his restoration to duty, if these things be done, will be due to the recommendation of Secretary Root, based on the representations of Eagan's friends in both military and civil life. They argued that he should be reinstated and given an opportunity to remove the stain upon his name. It is further understood that Eagan's restoration is made contingent on his availing himauthorizes the President to retire an officer on said officer's application after thirty years of army service. As Eagan entered the regular army in 1866 he is eligible for retirement under that provision. The President could retire him arbitrarily place. Since Eagan's suspension Col. John | Hay the minister declared that the Kenis \$5,500 (not \$7,500 as has been stated). and this he has been enjoying during the time he has been suspended, as the sentence of the court-martial failed to susgeneral retired he would receive 75 per cent. of the full pay of that rank, or \$4,125. Adjutant General Corbin denies knowledge of the proposed restoration of Eagan, but it finds much credence. General Eagan is in Washington and called at the White House to-day, but failed to see the Pres-

An Associated Press Dispatch says: "Officials of the War Department deny positively that Commissary General Eagan, now under suspension from the army, has been reinstated. It is further said that Gen. Eagan has filed no formal application to have his sentence set aside. It is understood that Gen. Eagan might be reinstated at any time upon condition that he would accept immediate retirement, but he has shown no disposition to do this."

XXX liament, who has been in this country some time observing matters, received a cableing that when Parliament met next week the government would bring in and pass a bill laying a duty of 10 per cent, on all imported goods. The claim will be made, tude." the cablegram stated, that this duty will be defended as a war tax and will be disclaimed as a protective measure for the benefit of British manufacturers. Nevertheless, if passed, it will operate that way, especially against German manufacturers. who flood the British markets with cheap goods, and to a lesser extent against American manufacturers. It is the first time there has been a serious disposition shown to recede from free trade in England since Codden and Bright succeeded in legalizing the theories of the Manchester School of Political Economists.

xxx Senator Fairbanks and Representative Steele called on the President to-day They said it was merely a personal call. XXX

A. L. Hollowell was to-day appointed postmaster at Powers, Jay county, vice R. Shelley, resigned.

A postoffice has been established at Coleboro, Grant county, with William Comer, as postmaster.

Consul General Mason at Berlin has submitted his annual report for 1900 to the State Department, in which he combines comprehensive review of commercial and industrial conditions in Germany during the past year, with an earnest injunction for an amicable adjustment of the many vexed questions of trade and mutual resemment existing between the empire and the United States. Mr. Mason says that a notable increase in the imports of American corn and oats has inspired great uneasiness among tendencies, who hold that in respect to food products, forage grains and certain other material Germany is becoming altogether too dependent upon the United States. He points out that in the reciprocal trade between the United States and Germany for the past decade a balance of for the purpose of considering declaration against the empire. "Germany," he says, of the presence of the United States bat-"is still poor in accumulated wealth in com- trary the report receives no credence what- mer President Steyn are near Dewetsdorp. parison with France and England. Writers ever.

IADC in other countries have painted the situation in Germany in somber colors and have predicted a stormy sea ahead for certain German industries in the shape of increased cost of coal and the overshadowing competition of the United States. While these general aspects of the situation are clearly recognized in Germany, there is no outward symptom of trepidation or panic, and business men of all classes face the future with apparent confidence." The condition of German agriculture is said to be still unsatisfactory. The most important agricultural product, in a commercial sense, beet sugar, has suffered on the whole, although its exportation to the United States has increased of late. Consul General Mason says: "The time is ripe for a calm, deliberate and scientific revision of the present obsolete and imperfect treaties between the United States and

The Census Bureau to-day announced the population of States as follows: States. 1890. Inc. Pct. Tennessee2,020,616 1,767,518 253,098 Washington .. 518,103 349,390 168,713 48.2
 Washington
 518,193
 549,390
 168,713
 48.2

 S. Dakota
 405,507
 328,808
 72,762
 22.1

 N. Dakota
 319,146
 182,719
 156,427
 74.6

 Oklahoma
 398,245
 61,834
 336,411
 544.0

 New Mexico
 195,210
 153,593
 41,714
 27.1

 Idaho
 161,772
 84,385
 77,378
 91.7

The Census Bureau to-day issued a bulletin giving the results of the enumeration of domestic animals in inclosures but not on farms or ranges. Of 1,878,207 barns or inclosures reporting domestic animals, which was substantially one-third of the total number of farms in the United States, 784,560 contained 1,466,970 neat cattle; 1,355,636 inclosures reporting horses aggregated 2,833,877 horses, and the aggregate of other animals reported follows: Mules, 162,115; asses, 12,870; sheep, 156,470; swine, 1,592,861, and goats, 47,652.

DEI SAIISIILD

WILL LET TURKEY ALONE.

Called at the State Department Yesterday to Ask About the Kentucky's Visit to Smyrna.

PLEASED WITH THE ANSWER

THE BATTLESHIP NOT TO TURN LOOSE ITS GREAT GUNS TO-DAY.

self of that provision of the law which Dispute Over Dr. Norton's Exequatur as Consul at Harpoot Likely to End in a Compromise.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- Ali Ferrouh on Jan. 16, 1903, when Eagan will reach Bey, the Turkish minister here, called on when he will reach sixty-four. He would, of the big battleship Kentucky to Turkish if then on the active list, be compulsorily waters. The Kentucky sailed from Naples retired. Eagan's sentence, while suspend- last Sunday and arrived at the important ing him from rank and office, and Turkish port of S rea this morning, only did not vacate his office; hence the a few hours before the minister's visit. President could nominate no one to the After the minister's talk with Secretary F. Weston has been acting in his stead. | tucky's visit conveyed no menace and that It is believed that if Eagan is restored it had no bearing on the diplomatic relait will be largely for the purpose of en- tions between the Turkish government and atling him to apply for retirement under the United States. He asserted with great the thirty-year provision, which would per- positiveness that the Sultan cherished the mit the President to promote Colonel kindliest feelings toward President McKin-Weston. Eagan's pay as brigadier general ley and that the relations were most ami-

Inquiry at the State and Navy Departments to-day as to the Kentucky's visit elicited the simple statement that the visit pend any part of his pay. As a brigadier of the battleship to Smyrna had no hostile

significance. Meanwhile it is understood that the negotiations between Mr. Griscom, our charge at Constantinople, and the Porte, for the settlement of the missionary claims and the question as to Dr. Norton's exequatur as consul to Harpoot, are progressing, with indications that a compromise will be ar-

blatt publishes a dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that the Turkish Council of Ministers held a conference to deter-United States battleship to Smyrna should be regarded as an act of hostility. According to the Tageblatt's report. home minister urged the severance of diplomatic relations with the United States, A prominent member of the British Par- and even went so far as to threaten war unless the Kentucky should be withdrawn from Turkish waters. The minister exgram to-day from the London Mail, stat- pressed the belief that European powers would not permit the United States to attack Turkey, and that country would be safe, therefore, in taking a defiant atti-

Senator Frye, before feaving Portland for Washington to-day, when asked what his view was of the present issue with Turkey, declared that if strenuous measures were necessary there would be nothing to prevent the war vessels of the United States from making a trip up the Dardanelles, as the United States is not a party to the European concert touching the guardianship of the Mediterranean gateway of Constantinople

The Navy Department has given no further orders to the Kentucky beyond those directing her to proceed to Smyrna for a five days' stay. The department has received a letter from Captain Chester, of ing of a storm which the ship passed through on the Atlantic and the opportunity it afforded of testing the sea-going qualities of the big battleship. The storm arose on the 30th ult., and raged that day and the next. The waves tore away the starboard lifeboat and beat it to pieces This was the only mishap. Captain Chester says that throughout the storm the battleship behaved beautifully and showed excellent seaworthy qualities.

One Way to Pay Indemnity.

LONDON, Nov. 29 .- "An imperial trade orders the immediate signature of a con tract for the construction of a fast cruiser with the Cramps of Philadelphia," says the Constantinople correspondent of the Daily Chronicle. "The price agreed upor will give a sufficient surplus to pay the American indemnities. Thus, the United

Vienna Report Discredited.

VIENNA, Nov. 29 .- The Vienna morning papers publish nothing in corroboration of the report that a council of the Ottoman of war against the United States in view tleship Kentucky at Smyrna. On the con-

KRUGER SOUNDS M. DELCASSE IN REGARD TO INTERVENTION,

And Is Informed that the French Government Has Not Changed Its Attitude Since Last March.

WILL NOT TAKE INITIATIVE pointment or have ample means.

ERS. BUT NOT ALONE.

Resolution Adopted by Council of the Seine Asking the Government to Propose Arbitration.

MORE TROOPS FOR ROBERTS

SENT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Large Force of Cavalry Necessary to died in fifteen minutes. A year ago Mrs. Capture De Wet and Prevent Raids by the Boers.

PARIS, Nov .28 .- The conversation which former President Kruger had with the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delthe casse, yesterday was confined to former sounding the latter as to the probable attitude of France in certain eventualities. Mr. Kruger did not press for a definite statement and the conversation lacked preciseness. M. Delcasse let it be understood that France had not changed her attitude since he explained the government's position in the Chamber of Deputies last March. France will not take the initiative in intervention in South Africa, but will not discourage any other country from so doing. On the contrary she will join in such initiative if it is to an adjoining building, after which he punishment of eleven of the princes and taken under such conditions as appear to her to merit acquiescence. Mr. Kruger did not formulate any opposition and did not intimate what he intended to do, but it is believed he will take the official step at The Hague. It is not known whether he will ask Holland to propose mediation, or open other and less clearly defined negotia-

Mr. Kruger to-day drove to the School of Fine Arts, to inspect the plaster model of the monument to be erected to the memory of Col. De Villebois-Mareuil, the French officer who died in South Africa, fighting sixty-two, and on the same day of 1905, Secretary Hay to-day relative to the visit for the Boers. He was received by Col. Villebois-Mareuil's brother. A number of artists and literary students were present. Mr. Kruger eulogized Col. De Villebois-Mareuil and his comrades, whose devoted NO BALL AT BILLY M'GLORY'S power to comply with. hereoism, he said, "recalled the chivalrous knights of the middle ages." Mr. Kruger then proceeded to view the Pantheon, but was too fatigued to enter. He was heartily cheered everywhere along the road.

The General Council of the Seine to-day unanimously adopted a resolution that the French government should take initiative in the endeavor to bring about an arbitration of the issues between Great Britian and the Boers.

Will Not Visit America.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-Michael Davitt cables from Paris to the Evening Jourhardships of winter travel would not deter me, old as I am, if I were sure I could Cable advices say that the Vienna Tage- accomplishe any good for my oppressed

that Mr. Kruger will not visit America er be discharged on his own recognizance. African Republic opposes the idea, the unanimous sentiment being that the Mc-Kinley administration will do nothing whatever for the Boer cause.

British Minister Leaves the Hague. LONDON, Nov. 29 .- There is some com-

ment here on the arrival in London of Sir Henry Howard, the British minister at The Hegue. It is officially explained that Sir Henry is taking a holiday, but it is added that his presence in this city is not altogether unconnected with the approaching arrival of Mr. Kruger at the capital of Holland and the promised demonstrations, which, naturally, would be very embarrassing to the British representative were he at the Dutch capital.

SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY. It Is Not So Alarming as Reported-

Troops to Be Sent to Roberts.

LONDON. Nov. 28 .- While the reports of the condition of Cape Colony are regarded as somewhat unnecessarily alarmist, there is little disposition to take a too reseate view of the general cituation. The constant dispatch to South Africa of reinforcing drafts and the daily fight at points wide apart show the war is not over, and while the statement that Lord Roberts has demanded 20,000 fresh troops is ncorrect, it is a fact that he has asked for ons whose wastage incapacitates them from duty at the front. These reliefs will be dispatched, but they will seriously attenuate the garrisons of the United Kingdom, insomuch as Lord Roberts insists

Return of a Mercenary.

seasoned officers.

the troops shall be picked men and have

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 28 .- John Williams, of Lawrence, returned home to-day, Williams says he enjoyed the service, rule, and declares the Boers have plenty of money and provisions stored to last a States gains an important commercial and | long time. Williams stated that he and other foreigners who had served in the Boer army were paid for their service in gold and given free transportation to New York.

Cavalry Needed to Capture De Wet. EDENBERG, Orange River Colony, Saturday. Nov. 24.-The Boers are most active of Ladybrand, Thabanchu and Bloemfontein. General De Wet and for-It is believed they are preparing for a neath the swiftly moving train.

descent on Cape Colony for recruits and supplies. As a counter move two battalions of the Guards, Grenadiers and First Coldstreams hold all the fords of the Orange river from Aliwal North to the Orange river station. But small parties of mounted Boers are able to cross the river almost anywhere. The British have great need of

more mounted troops. Otherwise the cap-

ture of De Wet is hopeless. Warned to Keep Away.

LONDON, Nov. 28 .- The British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, warns the Colonial Office that no one should go to Africa at present with the view of seeking employment in the "new colonies" unless they have secured an ap-

Sir George Clement Martin, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, has in his possession the complete score of a READY TO ACT WITH OTHER POW- Thanksgiving Te Deum composed by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan at the request of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, suitable for the termination of the South African war and dedicated to "Queen, church and country."

BOASTED TOO SOON.

Said She Was Not Born to Be Killed and Was Mangled Soon After.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28 .- "I was not born to be killed," said Mrs. Katherine Killian to EIGHT THOUSAND SOLDIERS TO BE a companion, while they were leaving one INSPIRED STATEMENT PRINTED BY of the large stores where both were employed. A few hours later a suburban train struck Mrs. Killian as she was crossing the tracks at Sixty-fourth street. She Killian was struck by a suburban train and badly injured. A few weeks ago while leaving an elevator in the store she involved herself in another accident which crippled her so that she was unable to attend to her duties, and did not return to the store until Monday. Then she was exceedingly cheerful, talked lightly of her accident, and avowed that she was lucky and no accident would cause her death.

DEED OF A FIEND.

Ran a Red-Hot Poker Down His Little Step-Daughter's Throat.

ASHLAND, Ky., Nov. 28 .- William Gibson ran a red-hot poker down the throat of his two-year-old step-daughter at Cattlesburg. The child died. Gibson set fire made his escape. Officers are in pursuit.

KEEPER OF THE "BLACK RABBIT" tive in an appeal for moderation, and this LET OFF WITH EIGHT MONTHS,

While the Floor Manager Was Given | About the same time Secretary Hay took Fourteen Years in Prison and a Performer Seven Years.

DIM LIGHT IN THE BARROOM AND NO SIGN OF LIFE.

Citizens' Committee of Fifteen for the Suppression of Vice to Have Ten Advisers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-There was a queer sample of justice here to-day in na! to-day that Mr. Kruger, replying to cases growing out of the anti-vice crusade. the question if he had any intention of Michael Davis, proprietor of the "Black making his future home in the United Rabbit." the most notorious den in this States: "I never contemplated going to city, was permitted to plead guilty before America to live, although I have received | Recorder Goff in general sessions to keepseveral pressing invitations to do so. I am | ing a disorderly house. He was sentenced to seriously considering, however, a short eight months imprisonment in the penitenvisit to the United States. The severe | tiary. Two other indictments against the prisoner, each charging a felony, the maximum penalty for which would have been twenty years at hard labor in State prison. were practically quashed by the district Mr. Davitt adds that it is almost certain attorney's recommendation that the prison-Pauline Shelben, who was present during the orgies when the "Black Rabbit" was raided, also escaped with an eight-months'

In contrast with these sentences Jules Dumont, employed as floor manager by Davis in the "Black Rabbit," tried and convicted before Judge Cowing last week, was sentenced to fourteen years in State prison. Edith Myrtle Lyndh, a performer They are addressing themselves in cases at the "Black Rabbit," tried and convicted before Judge McMahon, got seven years in

ninth street, was to have been opened tonight by a big ball. The police were notithe hall, but they found nothing to do. A dim light burned in the bar room, but there was no sign of life within.

Organization of the citizens' committee of fifteen for the suppression of vice will not be completed before Friday or Saturday. This delay is occasioned by the great amount of good material, rather than the scarcity. Charles Stewart Smith, to whom was left the appointment of the committee. insists that men who accept places on the committee of fifteen shall be willing to contribute liberally of their time. Funds will be forthcoming in plenty, but there will be much work to be done and this will tion will be made, Former Mayor Hewitt has declined to serve as a member of the give to the work the time it deserves. Yet so keenly is it felt that Mr. Hewitt's advice will be almost indispensable, that he will probably be persuaded to reconsider advisors.

INVENTOR KILLED.

Haleyon Skinner Ground Under the Wheels of an Express Train.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.-Halcyon Skinner, ouse, when he saw a train approaching In order to get out of its way he stepped over to the north-bound track, apparently forgetting that the north-bound express was due. The express was upon him be-

UNITED STATES IS STRONGLY OP-POSED TO THREATENING CHINA.

Word "Ultimatum" Must Be Eliminated Before the Preliminary

CONGER

Agreement is Accepted.

INSTRUCTING HIM TO CABLE TEXT

OF THE PROPOSED TREATY.

No Probability of the Agreement becoming Effective Until It Has Been Modified.

UNITY DESIRED BY GERMANY

THE BERLIN POST.

If There Be Modification It Will Be Dictated by Considerations of Political Expediency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28 .- It developed to-day that the chief point in the exchanges concerning China, which have been going on during the last few days among the powers, relates to the wisdom of delivering an "ultimatum" to China, using the express word "ultimatum" in the text of the demand to be handed to the Chinese envoys, involving the possibility of a resulting declaration of war against China in case the demands of the "ultimatum" be not complied with. It appears that some of the powers desired the express use of the word "ultimatum" in the demand relative to the decapitation or other extreme other high officials responsible for the outrages, and this view of using the most expressive term of diplomacy seems to have found favor with the ministers at Peking. When it became known at the several capitals considerable dissent became manifest. About a week ago Japan took the initiareceived the favorable consideration of the United States, France, Russia and probably Great Britain, although a positive statement as to Great Britain cannot be made. steps to express the view of this government that it was inadvisable to proceed to the extent of an ultimatum against China, but that the demands should not be beyond what China reasonably might have the

by the omission of an ultimatum, although it is not yet clear what the final attitude of the remaining powers-Germany, Austria and Italy-will be. The negotiations in this particular were carried on in London, through Ambassador Choate, and it is regarded as significant that one of the parties to the Anglo-German alliance should give its adherence to the moderate position advanced by the United States. The State Department has cabled Minister Conger to forward the text of the agreement reached by the ministers. Meanwhile he will withhold his signature until the President has had an opportunity to satisfy himself as to this important document, and to make such changes as will bring it in accord with our policy. It is safe to predict that this particular agreement will not become effective in its present shape. It appears that, on inquiry directed to the powers themselves, their ministers at Peking have not correctly reflected their present views as to the basis of the peace negotiations. This statement certain-

The unanimity of sentiment among the

powers gives grounds for the belief that the

demands of the ministers will be modified

It is learned at the State Department that while these negotiations are dragging along at Peking, some of the American consuls in China are achieving practical and valuable results by individual efforts. directly to the viceroys of the great provinces where American property interests have suffered, to secure indemnity and "Billy" McGlory's hall on West Fifty- reparation, and in most cases they are succeeding very well. It is surmised from the latest Chinese advices that the English consuls are doing likewise, and are collecting many claims and the moneys are being plain clothes took their places in front of turned over to the mission interests which entirely possible that neither the United States nor Great Britain will be obliged to concern themselves with the prosecution o? individual claims for indemnity through the slow-moving agencies at Peking

terested and the fact is regarded as war-

ranting the prediction that the agreement

must be modified or abandoned

The British ambassador and the Chinese minister were among Secretary Hay's callers at the State Department to-day, conditions in China being among the subjects considered. Information has been received from the southern viceroys, reporting the most pacific influences in China, showing great concern on their part as to reports that another punitive expedition is on its way, this time against Shan-Si province.

AN INSPIRED STATEMENT.

Germany Modifying Her Demands.

According to the Berlin Post. BERLIN, Nov. 28 .- The semi-official Berliner Post, in the course of an evidently inspired article replying to the suggestions of more lenient punishment of the guilty officials in China made by the United

States government, says: "Since doubts have been expressed here insist on the death of the ringleaders of the anti-foreign movement as an irrevocable decision. It should be pointed out that such doubts cannot be traced to considerations of humanity, as if some power regarded such a punishment as too severe The fact is, rather, that all the powers are convinced that the ringleaders deserve death; but the question has been raised on arious sides as to whether such a measure should be insisted upon from the stand point of political expediency. So far as rmany is concerned she has never insisted upon the execution of spe sons, but has repeatedly declared that she iaid emphasis on the harmonious action of all the powers in punishing the guilty This attitude corresponds with the gu principle of Germany's policy, which seek

above all else, to preserve the harmony The Freisinnige Zeitung describes the